

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1848.

William Buckingham, Editor

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The fourth of July was celebrated in our principal cities with all the parade and show that is usual on such occasions. This city was filled to the brim with visitors. Our seven railways afford facilities incomparably greater than any other city in the Union for rapid ingress and egress to and from the Metropolis, and the cars were never better freighted with human beings than this occasion.

As much noise was made by bells and gunpowder as any of the boys could desire and the day passed with much hilarity, and with as few accidents as could be expected in a concourse of so many thousands.

The city authorities gave a splendid dinner at Old Faneuil Hall, where Mayor Quincy presided. The elder Quincy also was present, and stated that it was just fifty years since he was first appointed "Orator of the Day" by the Town of Boston. Much harmony and good fellowship were exhibited at the dining hall and at all the meetings in the city, from which we have heard.

In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington the memory of this important day was revived and kept up with much animation; and, we are happy to learn, with but few accidents to the assembled throngs.

Washington city was visited by an extra number of guests on account of the laying of the cornerstone that day, of the Washington Monument. Several military companies, ones from those of Boston, met in that city, where Mr. Speaker Winthrop and the members of Congress were exhibited to deliver an address on the occasion.

It is well known to many that the Journal of Commerce has long been in the interest of foreign importers, and advocates nothing counter to that interest. This ought to be well understood by all our publishers, and they would then estimate better the value of the recommendations of that paper.

Here we find an appeal to the merchants to import less from abroad in order to prevent the excessive export of specie. Why not appeal to Congress to make it the interest of importers that we export a less amount? Here we find nine millions excess in our imports in a half year, compared with 1846. There is but one way to prevent excessive importations. The laws must make it the interest of merchants to import no more than can be paid for. [Editor.]

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Giles delivered the city Address at the Tremont Temple. We copy some extracts from it which we find in the Courier, with some preliminary remarks of the editor of that paper:—

1640—Edward Palmer was hired to build a pair of stocks, and on being adjudged as asking a great price for them, was sentenced to be put in them for one hour; and Capt. Stone was sentenced to pay £100 to Justice Cudlow, for calling him a just-as, and also prohibited from coming into Boston, without the Governor's leave, upon pain of death. Josias Plastow, for stealing four bushels of corn from the Indians, was ordered to return eight bushels, to be fined £5, and to be called Jesus, and not Mr. Josias in future.

1633—Nov. 30. It was agreed that no further grants of allotments of land shall be made to new comers, without they may become members of the church.

March 4, 1634—NEWTON. It is likewise ordered that musket balls of a full hour shall be present for farthings apiece, provided that no man shall be compelled to take above 12 pence a day in this manner.

4th of July, 1639—BOSTON. No garment shall be so made with short sleeves, whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves, shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrist with linen or otherwise; and that hereafter no person whatever shall make any garment for woman, or any of their sex, with sleeves which half an ell wide in the widest part thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

The spirit of men are ever tempered to their work. If you would be great, you must be free. You can never have in your souls either poetry, or eloquence, or patriotism, or heroic goodness, without the light and glow of liberty. God has made you to be great.

1642—Mr. Robert Lattason is fined 5s for presenting his petition on so small and bad a piece of paper.

FROM MEXICO. From the New Orleans Picayune and Delta of the 27th of June, we glean the following particulars from the late seat of war:

Senior Yanez marched on the 11th instant, at the head of 600 men, to put down the attempted revolution headed by Paredes and Jarama at Lagos. If this number should be insufficient to quell the revolt, the government will call for reinforcements, and, if necessary, will be compelled to march on the capital.

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1643—The Post of Thursday sums "the war debt" and makes it a little less than 60 millions of dollars. If the Post would foot the whole bill U. S. would be glad to pay twice that amount and be off! What is the use of telling the public what is the "recorded" amount of the war debt? The people ought to know how much the war has cost the country, but they cannot know at present.

POOR DAY WEATHER. Farmers are complaining for the want of sunshine; their haying is much delayed; the grass is still growing, with the exception of the early clovers, and the fields that have been cut.

Clover is the only grass that has yet suffered much from want of cutting; but we are now all ready for settled weather and a warm sun. The fourth of July is now past and no delay should be permitted by the managers of farms. Keep the hoes going till fair weather comes.

1644—Eighty thousand dollars have been subscribed for the National Monument in Washington. It is in contemplation to build this structure, eventually, 500 feet high.

1645—Augustus Dutee has been trial this week, in this city, for the murder of Ellen Oaks. Chief Justice Shaw charged the Jury on Thursday, but the Jury had not agreed on a verdict at 9 P. M. The principal question seems to be whether Dutee is guilty of murder or of manslaughter.

1646—The dwelling house of Mrs. Eliza Ellis, at Monument, Sandwich, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. Loss \$1000—no insurance.

The unfinished Orthodox church in Lawrence was struck by lightning on Wednesday afternoon, and set on fire. The fire was extinguished with but slight damage. Several persons were at work in the building at the time when were uninjured.

1647—CALAMITY. During the severe thunder storm which passed over our city yesterday, Moses Cary and Ryan, brothers of the order of presentation of the Catholic church, were returning to their residence after teaching at the Sunday School, when they were both struck by a flash of lightning and instantly killed. [Pittsburgh Gazette, July 3.]

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING. A son of Dea. David Clark, of Westfield, Mass., was instantly killed by lightning, during a storm on Wednesday last.

In Wilkinson, (Miss.) on the 14th ult, was killed, during a severe thunder storm, John Embree was, upon the plantation of Dr. Patrick.

STUFFED WORK. All the cost of factories of the two cities stopped work on Saturday, on account of the "ten hour law," which goes into effect to-morrow. They cannot compete with factories in states where no such law prevails. [Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

MEXICAN RELICS. Some ancient Mexican idols with their sacrificial basins have been received in New Orleans. They are described as the most interesting specimens of American antiquity ever brought to the United States.

CABINET CHANGES. The Baltimore Patriot publishes a Washington letter, which states that Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, is soon to receive an appointment of Foreign Minister, and that his successor in the War office, is to be General Samuel F. Thoburn. The appointment will give Mr. Marcy \$20,000 dollars for 9 months service.

FROM MATAMORAS. By the Fashion—We have Matamoras papers to the 21st instant. Among her passengers is the gallant Capt. Bragg, whose well-directed fire decided the battle of Buena Vista. The papers before us contain no news of interest. Rumours are common in Matamoras. [N. O. Bee, June 27.]

INCREASED COMMERCE.—The number of foreign arrivals of vessels at the port of Boston for the six months elapsed since Jan. 1, 1848, has been 1290—an increase of 250 over the corresponding period of last year.

1648—Hon. William Sawyer, the Ohio Representative of "savage" notaries, publishes a card in the Washington Union, proposing to resign his seat.

A DISCOURSE BY HENRY B. PEABODY, ESQ., delivered in Harvard on the day of the annual Fast.

We give an extract from this discourse: "So far as now to represent my definition of the word 'liberty,' it is to do what one thinks is right. In government it is the same. We, the sovereigns, elect our servants to govern us; thus giving them collective power to do what is right; and we pay them for doing or acting for our good; our head man we style a President. Some servants in Congress are called Senators; others the Representatives. The higher the office, the more the officer serves, so that our President serves more men and women than any other servant in the country. He is in the house of the law-makers, and gets the most pay. We give this servant \$5000 per annum; and give him a chart by which to navigate the money market, have paid a good profit to the dealers, and after all have reached the consumers at prices unprecedentedly low. A corresponding reduction in the same class of articles manufactured in this country, has borne with some severity upon the manufacturers, but considering the immense profit of specie, the great outlay, and the consequent influx of specie, this year the exports of breadstuffs are small, and the flow of specie is, or has been, strongly outward. Under such circumstances the inquiry may well be made, whether it is not time for importers to hold up a little, as we believe they are in fact doing. The exceeding cheapness of goods abroad, consequent upon the late revolution in England and France, will doubtless induce us to import more than we export this year. The independence of this country—such high, notwithstanding the tightness in the money market, have paid a good profit to the dealers, and after all have reached the consumers at prices unprecedentedly low. 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On Thursday.]
Vinegar—30 lbs cedar, 6c per
Ohio white and yellow 45c/6c per
lb 50c per lb cash; 16c 20c;
C. & Co. Pork—25 lbs Western
salted; 10 lbs eastern smoked 10d 6c per lb
Horn 50c per gal 4 mos;
in Orleans \$3.20-\$3.50 per lb;
whole 26c per lb cash;
Young Hysn, Sack per lb cash;
Sack 8c per lb cash;
TON MARKET,
TOMMY, July 6.
1 for the Ploughman;
Market, 16 unsold;
Cattle;
TATTLE, a few extra were sold
6.50c/8.75c; lower grades were
taken up, when Mr. Dix proceeded to addres
the Senate, the resolution providing that
the Adams monument should be made of Quin
taine granite, was laid on the table. The General
appropriation bill was then taken up and dis
cussed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

IN THE SENATE. Mr. Phelps of Vermont,
spoke in favor of the Wilcox Fugitive.
In the House, the resolution providing that
the Adams monument should be made of Quin
taine granite, was laid on the table. The General
appropriation bill was then taken up and dis
cussed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

IN THE SENATE.—A bill was read the first
and second times by unanimous consent, in favor
of authorizing the Postmaster General to employ
steamers running on the coast of the United
States to carry the mails.

A message from the President was received,
covering the Treaty, and recommending action
relative to its provisions. The message says the
territory required is indemnity, the victories of
our armies security for the future, and gives the
amount to be met, asking Congress to approp
riate sums to meet them.

Mr. Burdett, of Kentucky, followed on the
same side.

Mr. W. R. Ingersoll made a political speech
against Mr. Polk's administration, and especially
against his frequent diplomatic appointments,
and in favor of Taylor.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, followed on the
same side.

Mr. W. R. Cook, of Virginia, made a speech on
territorial rights.

Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts, followed on the
same subject, taking ground in opposition to the last
speaker. His remarks were clear and elo
quent, and were listened to by members of the
House generally with marked attention.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia, obtained the floor,
when the Committee rose and reported. Ad
journed.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

IN THE SENATE, upon the report of Captain
Roberts, of the Mississippi riflemen, respecting
the flag first raised by him in the city of Mexico,
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and
also by General Twiggs, a debate sprung up, in
which Messrs. Foote and Davis of Mississippi,
Brother of South Carolina, and Burland of Ar
kansas, participated, respecting the claims of
sojourner officers to the honor of having raised
the first flag, or ordered it to be raised. On motion
of Mr. Dayton, the whole subject was laid on
the table.

Mr. Metcalfe, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported a bill from the House re
questing the President to reduce the number
of generals at the close of the war, with
amendments, in favor of retaining sundry officers
such as majors, surgeons, assistant surgeons, as
assistant adjutants, general quartermasters and
paymasters, in service until 4th of March next,
and also in favor of giving three months extra
pay to all officers and non-commissioned off
icers, and others that have been or
are honorably discharged, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House
resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on
the act requesting the President to reduce the
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icers, and others that have been or
are honorably discharged, which was adopted.

ACCIDENTS ON THE 4TH. At Salem, three
boys were lost by explosions of powder, one
badly, the others slightly.

Mr. Dayton, of New York, was severely
injured while firing a cannon.

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THE POETS' CORNER.

Mr. John G. Whittier says in the *National Era* (of which he is an editor): "The poems of Lamartine are little known to English readers. We subjoin the following version, which we have attempted of one of them, written on the eve of his departure for Palestine, and addressed to the Academy of Marseilles. It breathes the true spirit of religious reverence, the poetry of Christianity."

THE HOLY LAND.

I have not felt o'er seas of sand,
The rocking of the desert bark;
Nor layed in Hebrew's fount my hand,
By Helen's pale trees cool and dark:
Nor pitch'd my tent at even-fall,
On dust where old of old has lain,
Nor dream'd beneath its canous wall,
The dream of Jacob's o'er again.

One vast world-page remains unread;
How shines the star in Chalde's sky,
How sounds the reverend pilgrim's tread,
How beats the heart with God to night!—
How round gray arch and column lone,
The spirit of the old time dwelt,
And sighs in all the winds that moan
Along the sandy solitude!

At thy tall redars, Lebanon,
I have not heard the nation's cries,
Nor seen thy eagles swooping down
Where laurel Tyre in ruin lies.

The Christian's prayer I have not said
In Tadmor's temple of stone,
Nor started with my dreary tread,
The waste where Meonon's empire lay.

Nor have I, from thy hallowed tide,
Oh, Jordan! heard the low lament,
Like to sad wail along the bards,
Which Israel's mournful prophet sent!

Nor thrilled within that groto lone,
Where deep in night, the Rabbis sing,
Felt hands of fire direst his own,
And sweep for God the conscious strings.

I have not clung to Olivet,
Nor laid me where my Savior lay,
And left his trace of tears, as yet,
By angel eyes unwept away;

Nor watched at night's solemn time,
The garden where his prayer and groan,
Wring by His sorrow and our crime,
Rase to one listening ear alone.

I have not kissed the rock-hewn grof,
Where in his Mother's arms He lay,
Nor quenched the sacred spout
Where last His footsteps pressed the clay;

Nor looked on that mad mountaint head,

Nor smote my sinful breast, where wile
His arms to fold the world, He spread,

And bowed His head to bless—and died!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Charles Wharton;

—OR—

“NEVER BE POSITIVE.”

“Very well, Morley, if that's all, I'll swear to the fellow's identity; I've no shadow of doubt upon the subject—none.”

“Eh! what's that, You! Do what!—sweat to some man's identity?”

“Yes, I mean, whether we seized yesterday evening the park. Morley has some qualm'd doubts whether he is the man who escaped from us in the scuffle the other night in the woods; and as we took him without arms or game, merely in the path of the lower copse, he does not like to detain him unless he is quite certain of having the right man. After the mistake at Stamford it might be awkward, you know!”

“Ay, indeed! Sir John does well to pause, and if he is not as sure as that you're bright sun now shines over us, he would do better to let the man go.”

“Go free! My dear uncle, only consider the game!—besides, I have no doubt *at all*, and I was present at the affray.”

“Well, if you have none,—no fraction of misgiving—no suspicion, the very faintest, that you may be wrong,—then let justice take her course; but if you have, stop where you can, and in God's great name, Tom, 't et the man go!”

The speaker was an old man, one of a stern and somewhat exacting, but kind, countenance. Squire, rose as he spoke, from the seat he had taken upon a fallen tree in his nephew's park, and laid a hand upon the shoulder of each young man who stood by him.—

“You wonder, boys, to hear a veteran sportsman plead thus for a suspected poacher, and I dare say think he either superannuated or mad; but I have a warning memory ever present when I hear the question of identity discussed; and when I tell you what I mean, you will understand.”

“Agree with me, then, that nothing less than a certainty is, at this moment, possible to hesitate, should make one man take that terrible oath which fastens upon another the perpetration of crime.”

“Forty years ago I was in the commission for the peace for this county, and, a healthy, active fellow of thirty, I was considered somewhat a useful addition, even to the Bench then boasting some of the cleverest men in the division as its magistrates. About ten miles from my place was a family seat, the Whartons, occupied by the head of the race, a strong, manly man, with the possessions of a prince, lived the life of a miser. He had one child, a daughter. A most beautiful creature was Minnie Wharton: gentle and generous, graceful as a fairy, and blithe as a bird, no one ever looked upon without loving her; how she came to be the child of that miserable old man, Dame Nature, has it among many whines to answer. I said every one loved Minnie,—but I am wrong—her father did not!—certainly, as a high bred soldier of the ancient school, he was always, even in his austere way, a good master to his children. Under the curse of not being a son, and so letting the broad lands of Wharton pass away to a nephew he detested. Bitterly did Colonel Wharton and his heir abhor each other—some unusual cause in the grand of entail gave young Wharton a power of inquiry and supervision over the estates,—a very hateful right in a scion, and one needing to be most tenderly exercised. Charles Wharton did, stretching such an abominous action, as his uncle must have deserved. At last, when this was at its fullest, Minnie, who had been for a few years in Scotland under the care of her mother's family, came back to the Abbey; from being the pet and darling of herunts, to the cheerless home of a penurious father, who scarcely exchanged a dolorous word with her at a time of such wretchedness as the grounds she met her cousin with, by her beauty, and guessing who she was, accused her. They walked on, talking of pleasant things, and the first hour of peace and happiness Minnie had spent for months now passed. When she returned to the Abbey, she would have named her companion to her father, but he was in one of his coldest moods, so her heart failed, and she was silent. In this way on glided the summer; a sad wonder that, before autumn leaves began to change, Charles Wharton had pledged loves, while now, for the first time, when she confessed her innocent love, she learned the enmity subsisting between her father and her lover.

“He hates me, Minnie, because all these wide acres must pass from you to me; but, oh, deserves best when I give them back to you, as their sweetest treasures, burihened only with myself, he will learn. Kindly even upon me!” said Charles, as Minnie clung shivering to him, when he described the Colonel's aversion, and the stormy scenes he had raised and revolved in.

“I have often wondered how so gentle a being as Minnie could give her heart to such a man as her cousin, but women are strange inconsi-

honest, and I suppose his handsome face and figure first won her girlish fancy. He always seemed to me a poet's idea of a fallen angel embodied,—daring, haughty, bold and brave. Fearless in danger, reckless of peril, but gentle as a child to her, tuning his deep, and commanding voice into low and musical words for her ear, perhaps there is little marvel that she was fascinated. It was agreed that he should see her father, confess their love, and ask her from him.

“Oh, I could I fear!” said Minnie, covering her eyes with her hand, as if to shut out the image of the terrible parent.

“Why—why, my own love?—do you say, Yes, and you shall mine, in despite of father or fate? Minnie, be you but true, and you shall be my wife, though death stand in my path.” And he drew the trembling girl nearer and closer to him, while she shuddered in his embrace as if some horrible foreboding crept over her.

The next day at a wild gallop, the pace he always took, Wharton crossed his uncle's park, and throwing the reins upon his horse's neck, to wonder where he had listed, entered the old Abbey Hall, and in a few minutes stood before the Colonel. What was spoken at that stormy interview none can tell; but that it was such, the loud tones of the speakers, and their faces glinting with passion, too plainly revealed. At last, with a violence threatening destruction, the library door was thrown open, and Charles Wharton passed in, but did not stop.

“I have avow'd, and by the sky above me, Minnie is mine, though I win her with my blood!” When he was gone, Colonel Wharton sent for his daughter, and, trembling so piteously that she had no power to stand, she came before him. In the calm tones of concentrated rage, he spoke the horrible words of a father's curse; and though she fell senseless at his feet with a wild cry for mercy, he no otherwise noticed it than by her mads take her from his sight. A broad, earnest, and Minnie's life was despaired of, yet no symptom of softening did her father show, nor did he ever once, though her plaintive wailing rang sadly through the corridor, enter her room, or speak a single inquiry; that she lived only knew by the low moaning he could not hear as he passed her room.

“Minnie had been ill a fortnight, when one morning a gentle tap upon the window of her chamber called her to herself; and his hair damp with the dew, and his powerful frame trembling with anxiety, Charles Wharton stood before her. She had never then seen him; and the impression made upon her by his appearance at that hour, clad in the dress of one of his own keepers, was ever after.

“Look at Mr. Wharton, young woman. Are you sure he is the man you saw? Be careful. Remember how strong likenesses are!”

“Every eye turned upon him; and none of us but that a very sure glance indeed would have seen his six feet, and figure in our memories, with such distinctness as to make them for others. So thought the witness, but with a yet louder burst of sorrow, she exclaimed,—

“Oh! I could never mistake him. I have watched him and dear Miss Minnie too often. God help her! God help her! She will now surely die.”

“The prisoner started to his feet, his face flushed for a moment; but in another all was still, and his eyes fixed upon the ground. You see, I feel as if I fell into the trap, though I had seen the dead deer, that Charles overcame by anger and love, was the murderer. Who else was the old man at such open war? Where had he been from the time he left the Abbey? and if not prepared for some such deed, why any who where the strange threat he had used? Not ill, till long afterwards, lost the conviction, though, as one of the visiting justices at the county goal, I saw him frequently. Once, in leaving his cell, after seeing, with the same eyes which was all that ever passed between us, the everything that was due to him, he called me back, and, after apologizing for doing so, he said,—

“I have a request to make, that I can place in none but the hands of a gentleman. You are aware that I have no means of learning exactly the state of my pighted wife. I hear, indeed, daily reports from the surgeon, but he deems me useless. I will see her, even if her father and all the deities stood in my way. Call him, if you will; but in his face I will still see her.”

“He entered as he spoke, and went to the bed. There lay Minnie; her long, fair hair, which ought to have been cut off, but which had been spared in pity to her beauty, hung tossing on the pillow; her lips black with fever, her eyes wild, but unconscious, raving higher and higher with out recognition, and her arms barred of their covering by her constant restlessness.

“For a moment, he gazed upon her, and perceiving that her eyes fell upon him, he fancied she knew him, and he exclaimed, in ecstasy,—“It is me, Minnie; my darling Minnie, speak to me!” But almost before the words were uttered, her brief notice had passed away, and she was gazing upon the window. For nearly an hour he stayed in that melancholy room, listening to her wordless moaning. At last, the agony of her sufferings seemed to overtake her, and gradually her bright eyes closed, and the soul which was all that ever passed between us, the everything that was due to him, he called me back, and, after apologizing for doing so, he said,—

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